

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1579.

The Constitution provides that the election of members of Congress shall be held under regulations to be prescribed by the States, subject, however, to such changes as Congress may see tit to make. Of course, therefore, a republican Congress had the right to pass the federal election laws now on the statute book; of course, also, a democratic Congress has the right to pass a bill to repeal these laws; and, that a republican President has the right to veto such a bill no one denies. On these points there can be no dispute, so far, at least, as regards their conformity to the strict letter of the Constitution; but whether Mr. Hayes will be justified, either by his own conscience or by the majority of his countrymen. in exercising his right to veto the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, and thereby clog the operations of all the branches of the government, for the partisan purpose of making possible a repetition of such outrages as were perpetrated by Mr. John Davenport, of New York, and by other election supervisors of the same kidney in many of the other larger oities of the country, at the last election-for the people of the larger cities are the only ones to be affected by the bill, is a matter about which we are not so certais. As Mr. Hayes, however, on more than one occasion, has arowed his dissent from General Grant's doctrine that a President is the representative of his party and not of his whole country, reasonable people suppose that a natural desire to be consistant, if as higher motive, will induce him to approve the bill that will be passed by a majority of the fairly avoid all possible difficulty, except with those who are already his enemies and the enemies of peace and reconciliation-the stalwart rerublicars.

The radicals lay great stress upon that clause of the Constitution which says that the President and the judges of the U. S. courts shall receive their salaries at stated periods, and sesert that an adjournment of the present sission of Congress without providing for such payment wil be revolutionary. They seem to forget, however, that the Constitution is equally obligatory upon Congress with regard to providing compensation for its own members ! Now, the bill containing the repeal of the test beginning to end. The reporter saw the judge, who, after denousing the forgery, and affered to appear against the longer if summened. The contains the provision, not only for paying the reporter states that the editor of the World has salaries of the President and the Federal indeed to meet the case, which we gress, and a knowledge of the character of an average member of a modern Cappress will average member of a modern Cangress will be sufficient to refute the charge that he will ever support any measure that will deprive bim of the emoluments of his office. Congress will pass a bill providing for all the departments of the government, as required by the Constitution, and do it, too, in a constitutional way, and if the President chocses to veto it the responsi bility will rest solely upon him. Of one thing the country may rest assured, and that is that an American Congress of the present day may be revolutionary, but never to the extent of depriving itself of a cent to which 'it is legally a late hour last night Major Samuel H. Boyentitled.

The New York World publishes a report of an interview with ex Governor Hendericks, of Indiana, a few days ago. Mr. Hondericks is reported as expressing the opinion that the dif ferences in the democratic party upon financial question; are less threatening than at one time they appeared. He expresses the opinion that the question of coming prominence is that of centralization as opposed to the constitutional rights of all the States, and that in the contest of 1880 the democrats will be everywhere united upon the side of the constitutional rights of the States, but not as oppossed to the constitutional powers of the general government. Mr. Handericks announced his determination on ro account to accept sgain the second place on a presidential ticket. Mr. Hendericks is quoted as saying that if it is the deliberate idea of Congress that there should be no test outh for jurors, he does not see upon what ground the him with a hickory club, inflicting wounds from President can exercise the veto; or, upon the other hand, if Congress shall decide to with purpose was evidently robbery, and it is thought draw federal control and interference with State elections, there is in that no ground for a veto. It is certainly, he thinks, very clear that it is no ground for the interposition of a veto that general legislation is attached to appropriation bills.

As there are but few, probably not fifty, uniformed volunteer military companies in the entire South, as but a small portion of that number have means enough to procure a stand of colors handsome enough to parade with, and as the non-possession of such colors has the same effect upon an actual or expectant stalwart | Indeed we have the very best proof for so sayoffice holder that a red flig has upon a bull, we hope Gen. Bragg or some other northern democrat in Congress may introduce and have passed a bill providing for supplying the impecunious soldier companies of the South with the "old flag." We are sure that every volunteer military company south of the Potomac will not only be glad to receive such a flig, but will march under it whenever they parade.

We expressed our opicion of the Oliver-Cameron suit, and stopped noticing it the day the publication of its disgusting details commenced. The scandal was an obscene quarrel between a low and hoary headed debauchee and his discarded mistress, and would never have been allowed publicity if Mr. Cameron had any respect for himself or his family. We allude to it again to day only for the purpose of commending, not only the good taste, but the good sense of the Alexandrians, as exhibited in the Ohio, yesterday. The officer undertook to ar-

the plaintiff's valgar and indecent drivel at Sarepta Hall last night.

It seems to be understood that the terms of the bill for settling the Virginia State debt will parent, from what has already cecurred, that wherever the terms of that bill are discussed, as recently at Brentsville and Charlottesville, they are sceeptable to the people of the State, Both creditors and debter being satisfied, we see no recent why anybody else should of jeet, or why the bill should not result in complete suc-

The Treasury Department has issued the riselyseventh call for the redemption of bonds, the call being for \$10,000,000 of 1040 bonds of 1864; 3,000,000 of which are coupon and 7,000, 000 registered bonds. The priceipal and acerued interest will be paid at the Treasury on the 9 h of July next, on which date the laterest will chase.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Tennessee division of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, was sold in Nashville yesterday to the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad for \$725,000.

Miss Callie Stanton, a young woman of 20 years, handsome and intelligent, on Tuesday committed suicide with landanum, at Liberty, Icd. A lover's quarrei was the caus.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in Philadelphia on Tuesday it was ancounced that sixty colored emigrants would sail in the next expedition for Liberia, on the 1st of June.

The Bank of Commerce of New York has given up \$10,000,000 of its 4 per cent. loan subscriptions to the London syndicate, in order to enable Screetary Sherman to comply with his coatract with these bankers.

At the musicipal election at Frostburg, Md., Monday, J. L. Porter, independent republican, was elected Mayor over F. Gress, republican nomince. For Councilmen, three independents and three regular republicans were elected.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, at Charleston, S. U., yesterday, before Judges Bood and Boyco, argument in the election cases took place on the motion to quish the panel of grand and petit jurors. The court will give its decision to day.

Some colored men of Boston held a meeting last night to consider plans of farthering the pegra exodus from the South. A committee was appointed to call a mass meeting in Fancuit Hall at an early day, and arrange for means to transport those desireus of leaving for the

The fourteenth annual rousion and dinner of the "Union Voteran Association of Margland" elected representatives of the people, and thus took place last night at the Reppere House, in Baltimore. This society, a social organization, was organized on Athaston Heights, Va., when the Maryland regiments were mustered out of service, and its reunious are held on the anniverreary of the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appenattex.

Mr. Bower, the repersor of the New York World, relates as the sequel to the divorce from the imaginary wife which he preented so easily from a New York attorney, that he went to Eikhere, Wisconsin, where the decree of diverce was surposed to have been granted, and but it was reserved for the common of a visit found that all but the judge was finitious. The record contained no mention of the case; the seal attorney named in the proceedings had no and thus insult and render unconfertable the existence, the court was not in session on the vistors. day named, which indeed was not during term. It now seems to be pretty well understood time, and all the papers were forgeries from that general legislation will be entered

At the Riehmond Stock Board yesterday, 200 Virginia corsols sold at 571; 1,000 do. at 574; and 18 theres of Richmond and Danville

In the chicken fight at Norfolk, yesterday, Pennsylvania won four fights and Virginia three, closing the contest of nineteen fights, Pencsylvania won 12 and Virgini 7.

A six year old daughter of Wm. M. Dickinson of Spottsylvania county, was so severely burned by her clothes extering fire, last week, that she died in a few hours.

The Richmond Dispatch of to day says at a kin, Register of the Land office, was in a dying condition which left but very slight hope for his recovery.

The Warrenton Solid South says seven wildeat roalps and eight fix scalps were brought in from the the upper end of the county on Tuesday, and under the law paid for and dectroyed.

The officers of Norfolk county, on Tuesday made a raid on the gamblers at the inter State cock main, and captured a lot of cambing tools and created great constrontion among those present.

Her. Thomas F. Bouldin, judge of the County court of Charlottee, has been strested on a warrant issued by Judge Rives, of the U. 8. District Court for the Western District of Virgitia. Judge Bouldia was one of the judges indicted in the United States Court for alleged is friendly to the whites and lives within the violation of the law in not having negroes summoned upon the juries.

Oa Monday evening a negro entered the store of Mr. John Chambers, four mile from Cherrystone, on the Eistern Sheres, and while the storckeepers's back was turned assaulted which he will nedoubtedly die. The negro's

the approach of some one frightened him off. The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg ladex states that there is not a dollar in the State tremury. One or two members of the House of Delegates who did not anticipate the stringency of the financial affairs and draw their salary seeser are waiting for some money to come 1200 the State coffers, so they can get | and intentions, this place will soon be left in their werrants honored and return to the bcsome of their families. From the present prosneers they will be no money for some time.

In a letter to State Senator C. T. Smith, referring to the bill for the payment of the Virginia debt, Messrs, R. H. Maury & Co., bankers, of Richmond say: "That the boudholders will come in and accept the bil we do not doubt. ing, as up to this time we know not a single bondholder who says he will not accept, whilst. on the other hand, we have letters daily from correspondents and friends saying that they will accept, and asking when to send in their bonds for exchange, and so forth, and they all express the hope that this readjustment is a finality. In our humble judgment, nothing could be more hurtful to the material interests of our State and people than the farther harping upon and the discussion on the hustings of the State debt, by which in the past we believe mere, very much more, has been lost to the State and the people than would have paid the interest on the present debt.

Accident to an Elevator.

NEW YORK, April 10 .- The rope of the eleva ter at the Gramercy Park Hotel broke this morning, and the elevator fell to the batements crushing Henry Brocher, engineer of the hotel

He was taken out dead. Killed by a Policeman.

CINCINSATI, April 10 .- A man named West er was shot and killed by a policoman at Tabina, boggarly array of empty benches that greeted rest Weaver, when the latter assaulted him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa, Gazette. The Senate to day resumed the consideration

el the Bell case, as soon as the journal of you terday's proceedings was read. Mr. Sau'sbury be accepted by the bondholders, and it is ap- | delivered a long speech in favor of the adoption of the report excluding Mr. Bell, and was followed by Mr. Bayard, who argued that Mr. Bell is entitled to his seat. Several other demo cratic members agree with Mr. Bayard, but as one or two republicans entertain similar views on the question to those hold by Mr. Saulsbury. its decision up to two c'clock to day was a mat ter of uncertainty.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill as soon as it met, and in a short time was occupied with the consideration of an amendment offered by Mr. McMahon providing for the payment of arrears of pensions by the reissue of the \$10,000,000 of greenbacks now held in the Treasury for the redemption of mutilated and fractional currency, upon which there was an animated discussion between Mr. MacMahon and Mr. Garfield.

It may not be known generally that Mr. Zieh Chandler, whose notoricly now depends chiefly upon his profanity and his performances when under the influence of liquor, was at one time a shining light in the Presbyterian Church, but such is the fact, and in connection with it is an incident in which Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Alexandria, took part, and which is as follows: During the war Dr. Bulleck being in Washington was introduced to Mr. Chandler without his clerical title, and the latter thinking the Doctor was a medico, during the conversation that enseed emphasized his remarks with numerous dampatory expletives unfamiliar not only to re ligious but to polite ears. A few weeks afterward in conversation with a sister in law of Mr. Chandler, Dr. Bulleck mesticaed the ia cident, to the horror of the young lady, who expressed her infinite susprise, and told the Decter that Mr. Chandler was an elder and a sunday school teacher when at home. The war, however, had progressed sometime since she had seen him, and he, like many a better

man, had become demoralized. The precedings of the Grand Atmy of the Republic, last night, with reference to the at sence of an American flag from the parade of the Norfolk City Guard, yesterday, afforded a topic of general conversation to-day. It is understood that the men who did any fighting in the Union army condema, in the severest terms, the whole proceeding. These who will never be satisfied until they have a reason for every iffect, ascribe the cause of the actack upon the Washington Light Infantry, to the fact that that company positively refused to participate in the attempted oration to Senster Legan upon the recent entrance of that redoubtable here to the National Capitel, and say that these who made the speeches and passed the resolutions at the meeting of the so-called army veterana last night are Logan's particular admirers. In this connection it may be observed that no military regulation of which the best informed man in such matters he ever heard, prescribes a flag of any sort for a single infantry company, and though such companies can carry bonners if they close or mount their officers if it should so p'ease them, their failure to march under a U. S. flag subjects them to no legitimate er reasonable criticism. The failure of the Light Infantry to parade with a U. S. flag is no new thing. They have done is frequently before, from a Virginia company for the radical hummers about Washington to abuse them for it,

made, and may probably succeed, to authorize unhmited silver eninge, and the is no of bullion certificates. This, of course, will not meet with the approval of the eastern democrats, but it is Co. A, of this city. The Virginians had beastsupposed the less the measure will receive in ed that in four visits to Washington they raw that direction will be more than compensated by what it will gain from the western republicans, The democrate of the Senate have as yet come to no definite carefusion respecting the action of their party in the House cauous yesterday.

Colonel Ball Alarmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.-A. Victoria dispatch says the British gusbeat Osprey arrived this morning from Sirka, where she was re. lieved on the 31 instant by the United States ship Aluka. All was quiet at the time of the Osrpey's departure. On the night of the 20th uitimore trouble was feared, and, at the request of Colonel Dall, the collector of the pers roquested the commander of the Osprey to hold his men in readinces to land the moment a signal was given from the shere. The request was complied with, and the crew of the United I States revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott, Iging off Indian Village, also stood to quarters all night, but no coassion crose for their ser-

It afterward appeared that a number of Chilcate Indians, recently arrived from the north had been holding a drunken carouse with their friends in the village, during which a quarrel arese, and a Sirka chief named Anahous, who stockade, was severely wounded. One of his assailants was also badly hurt, and the Chileates threautened to kill Auahoots in retalia tion. It was leared that the quarrel might result in a general attack on the whites on account of the unfriendly relations with Anahorts. Aside from this no trouble arose during the the Durham strikers. Osprey's stay at Sitks

The following has been received from Vic teris :

Custom House, Eitka, Alaska, April 3. Allen Francis, eeq., U. S. Consul, Victoria:
Dear Sir; The United States steamer Alaska, Captain Brown, arrived here this morning, and the British ship Osprey will sail at three this afternoon. I have only time to say that from Captain Brown's information to me of his orders greater danger than ever. The Indians are inand the Chileates have already arrived to de mand redress. They openly sneer at the Wol-cott as unable to protect us, and that is true. We might all be massacreed in sight of her and without power to prevent, for she cannot land a man to help us, and could not fire on friends and foes alike in a fight. The leaving of the Alasza will confirm the Indians in their belief that the Government does not care to protect he country, of which they openly boast now. 1 know a purpose exists and is fixed among them to sack the town, which involves a messacre, of course. I have done all 1 could to bring these facts to the attention of the Government, and it scems useless for me to attempt any more, but, if you know how to use this information, do so officially or in any way possible. I have not started this alarm nor suffered myself to catch it excitedly, but I know the situation here is dangerous and extreme. M. D. Ball. Collector, Sitke Aineka.

AN APPEAU TO THE PRESIDENT. To the President of the United States, Washing

In behalf of 300 residents of this city we ask protection for our lives. When the ship Alaska leaves us will be helpless. The Indians are ready now to attack, and may as soon as the

leaves. The danger is imminent [Signed by Alexander Milletich, J. Schmeig, M. W. Bichter, T. Milletich, J. Corcorau, Rev. N. G. Mitropolsky, priest of the Russian Church, with a congregation of 21; Thomas Hallern, and F. F. McUnire]

Custom House, Situs, April 3. I certify that I believe the danger imminent as specified in the shove. M. D. Balt, Collector.

COMGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Sessie soon after going into session, resumed the consideration of the New Hamp shire Sepatorial case.

Mr. Saulsbury argued against the admission of Mr. Bell to a scat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McMahon, of Obie, offered an amend ment repealing the sections providing for the biennial examination of pensioners, and concluding as follows:

In order to provide for the payment of the arrears of pensions, the Secretary is directed to issue immediately in payment thereof, as they may be adjusted, the \$10,000,000 legal tender currency now in the Treasury kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional cut

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, raised a poins of er: der which was not disposed of.

The House committees were not announced this morning, but the House after the reading of the Journal went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriantion bill, of which there are still 25 printed pages to be disposed of before taking up the contested pers tions of the bill.

"These Internal Rebels." The Norfolk City Guard, new in Washington, carried with them the only flag they havea State flag. This fact and the additional accidental one, that the company which received them came out without their flag, has given mortal offense to the "Union Army Veterans," and adopted "resolutions of indignation,"-During the meeting Mr. S. E. Thomason said some action should be taken relative to rebel companies visiting the nation's capital and fail ing to display a Union emblem. Last year no less than four companies from Virginia visited Washington, all of whom failed to exhibit anything but a blue rebel flig. The time had come for Union men to do something. These infernal rebels had been whipped at Appenattex Court House by men who carried the Stars and Stripes, and slunk off like whipped curs. Now they are coming back and exhibiting rebal tags, instead of the flag of the nation.

Mr. J. B. Danning said he saw the visiting company escorted through the screets by the Washington Light Infantry. He saw no flag except a blue one borne by the visitors, bearing the inscription, "Sie Semper Tyrannis." This motto was very dear to the Bouthern people, especially size: Booth had used it at the time he arsesinated President Lincoln. It was strange that the visitors did not have a United States flag, but stranger still that Company A had not corrected the error. The visit of the Virginians was well timed. But a few day: ago the pronucciamento of that rebal niperous Blackburg, had been issued, that measures of the war now on the statute beeks should be crased. It was no wonder, then, that he met his friends at the whath. Instead of bearing a he at the head of their column they should have had a pair of pants inscribed "l'estilence. It was a time honored custem for all military companies to bear at their head the nationa emblem. But this was not in consonance with the decrines of the rebel leaders in Congress The affair yesterday was a national insult. Deit was not the first time it had been done. was a matter of frequent commence. Now th preper thing to do was to take steps which would show to the whole country that at the seat of government there were enough Union one to repudiate the action of a crowd of Confederates and their sympathizers who refused to carry a national flag in their parade.

Mr. S. Weaver said if the specimens seen on Instead of wasting their fire on a few "Virginia babies," it would better to turn the guas on no U. S. flag. Now, a proper thing to do tale trazes of back are demanded of menowers would be to make Co. A carry the Stats and then-1865.

Stripes or disband. Company A hadcarried a United States Sag when they visited Northern cities, but studious-ly avoided showing it to their gray-back visitors, for lear of offending them or hurting waved over them on their trip. It remained for Company A to refute this slander by conspiculy displaying the national emblem on all occas-ions and thus throw the insult back in the teeth

of their visitors.
S. E. Thomsson said that Company A. represented the First Regiment National Guards. The officers of the company were now acting unler commissions as regimental efficers. would be one of the party to go on the streets and hoot and howl at Company A until they were driven back to their armory to got a Uni-Captain Brown said that he would join a party

o compel Company A to carry a United States ig. It was but right that they should do so, iving as they did under the dome of the Capital. Mr. S. Lincoln said he was not surprised that he visiting company did not carry a United States flag, as a majority of its members were opposed to it. These creatures had come to Washington and flaunted an insult in the facus If Union men. Company A were such tenderskinned creatures and had so much feeling for these Robel whelps that they should be the ones fired at, and not the vicitiors who had such a hely horror of the flag.

FUREIGN ITEMS.

Russia proposes a new plan of mixed occupation in Roumeli-

There have been no further disturbances among

Iquique, Peru, is blocksded by a Chilian guadron.

Monsigner Vincent Gusser, Princa Bishop of Brizen is dead. The dismissal and resignation of 52 more

French magistrates are announced. Twentyone others have been transferred. More Russian cruelties to political prisoners and Ribilists warnings to leading chicisis are

reported.

Genral Scabala has resigned the presidency of the Spanish Superior Council of War and has been succeeded by General Jovellar.

The Pene's donation of \$20,000 to the school fund is a lirst annual contribution from his pri-The Paris Patria appounces that it has recoor to believe that the marriage of King Alfonso of

Spain to the Archduchess Maria of Austria will take place in July. The Bulgarian Assembly is making progress toward the establishment of a democratic form of government. An election of a prince will

take place within a month. The members of the Eastern Baumelian commission have effected an understanding with the Porte, one agreement being that one half the revenue of the province shall be paid to the Porte.

General Garibaldi, daily receives in Home,

numerous visits from political personsges. Me. plying yesterday to a deputation trom an Lintian committee at Tricate, Caribaldi said: "I have never been more concerned for the interests of our bretbren beyond the Alps than I am now. The personnel of the new Egyptian Cabinet is

not reasoning to Prance and England. France favors vigorous measures against the Kdedive, but England hopes to re-establish a sound basis by diplomacy. A Paris despatch says: "Subar Peths has received a friendly hint that it would be prudent for him to quit Egypl. The names of the new Egyptish ministry are published. The only thing known in Europe concerning the various pashas composing it is that several of these were denounced by the commission of inquiry last year as being responsible for excesses sad misgovernment."

Mistory of Our Bonded Bebt.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

man's report | including the old debt before the war, [sixty million] the war debt proper and debt recurred in consequence of railroad proects duting and siece the war. By way of remark we had \$58 per capita in 1865. To day we have only \$15 per cipita to do business upon. The prosperity of the country was never greater than it was from 1865 to 1870. A fatal delusion seemed to creep over our people. Their abundance was their trap. The bankers of Wall street and elsewhere got it put cut that we had too much money tfloat to do business upon, & :. No sooner said than done. In consequence of that popular delusion about the excess of money we have the act of March 1869 and act of July 1870. By these two acts the whole character of our bonded debt was changed. According to the original laws three fourths of our bonded debt was made payable in greenbacks ["legal tender,"] except the interest. which was originally made payable in coin. have ransuked my mind in vain for some solu tion for thus changing the bonds, hoping indeed for something from which I might speak, as it were, ex cathedra. O! here is the point whereby the people are to be benefited, but for my lift I cannot see the so called advantage to the masses. But when I get along a little fur-ther and witness the erash of 1873, then the demonstring of silver in the same year, among who held a meeting in Washington last right all the ruin that the two former acts had caused, I must come to the sad couclu-ion that the people have been robbed by the capitalists of the porth and Europe also. Do you not see another change now in the bonds? Silver being demonstrized the bonds are now by virtue of that act made payable in gold, and gold only. Do you got now see the hand of the burglar If you do not yet see you shall see the whole man bloody from head to foot ere long. It looks indeed that the Shyloeks in the land ought to be satisfied now that the boads which originally was sold for from 40, 50 to 60 per cent below par and are now made payable in gold, both principle and interest, but it is not Greed is never satisfied. More! More More! is the cternal erg. The Shylocks girded up their lains for one more onset upon the massee. In fact they had spread their net to can ture the wealth of the entire nation, and mark my word they will have it. The last great dash is now for the last stakes that are up--- "the resumption ac', "the crowning villiany of 1875 without saying one; to the people "by your cave sits," becomes as Mr. Voorbees says, the Lw of the land, whereby from four to five hundred million of dollars was taken from the peaple and turned into bonds, upon which we have now to pay interest instead of having it to do business upon. The "out up job," for so I am honestly constrained to call it, seems to be now complete, but now the Shylocks by some book er by crook found out that there was a little

> for the last twenty years: ist. War debt, old debt, and railroad debt, \$2,035,786,831-three fourths of which was payable in legal tenders.

thing called "a trade dollar." good as a legal tender for the small sum of five dollars; that

too was stripped of its title badge of authority

and sent fatherless out in the cold as bullion,

and only buffior. It must be known also that some millions of "these trade dollars" had been

sent abroad for tea, sitk, &c. Heave the reader

to draw his own conclusions. Now what will

my readers say to all this changing of bonds. --

For whose benefit was it all done? Let us now

make up a brief synopsis of the figancial delage

21. By sets et 1869 and 1870 character of the serects of Washington yesterday were types | bonds changed from payable in "legal tenders" of couthern soldiers, they were hardly worth to payable in coin. Coin then meant gold and

31. In 1873 silver demonstized, Londs then payable in gold only, save that the trade dolls:

is yet in the way. 4.b. The resumption net, 1875, which took cut of the stready empty peckets of the people from four to five bundred millions of dollars, turged them into a bonded debt, upon which only necessary to do so to secure an investigawe have to pay interest. The very tools of our tion of the matter, and if you found it as I

d'agnosis of this casa is correct, then "Credit all concerned, and end the subject. Mobilier jobs" and Presidential frauds, pale alongside of an effort to capture the entire wealth of the nation. This work is not done feelings. The result of this was when the rebels wealth of the nation. This work is not done returned home they boasted that no Union flag yet, 'distrue, but it is going on night and day to a fall fruition. There are not five men in the rural districts possibly who can stand this thing five years longer, and save their land then is to be done, do you ask? Let us bring a pressure to bear upon the government either whole farming community south of Mason's sion of Sarah Gamp, and told us "there never and Dixon's line are bankrupts in less than ten ain't no sich box." The Virginia Midlan i

I am not a prophet ner a son of a prophet, but I will venture a little in that direction. If Algrachia to Front Royal, That box is gone the democrats will at once adopt the "soft money" is ue we can beat the coming man .-Grant, or any other man two to one, but if the radicals should, unfortunately for us and the whole country, change front, then Grant will slide into power by acclamation, for the third, if not the fourth term also, or even for his whole life, but if the two great parties stand as they are now-for hard money-then the National Greenback party will rise upon their ruip, sweep the radical party from existence, as they truly deserve, and cause the democratic party to take a back seat for the next twenty years. OLIVER N. BRYAN.

Marshall Hall P. O., Maryland, April S.

ARCHBISHOF PURCELL.-The following letter has been received by Archbishop Purceil, of Ciccinnati, from Cardinal Simooni:

"To His Grace the Archbishop of Cincianati : Your letter of the 20th of February hes been given to me, in which you inquire whether the that were to surprise us so agreeably, reports circulated by the newspapers throughout indeed I understand it now; he was fishing the world about the acceptance of the resignation of your episcopal office, which was given by you to the Holy Father on the 7th of December, and which we most accurately related to him, was to be accepted. His Holiness very well knows with years, you have discharged the episcopal office; nevertheless, on account of the reasons alleged. and in order to afford you some relief in the ficulties in which you are involved, and to relieve you of the great troubles you must necesearily endure on account of the load of debt un-der which the diocess is laboring, the Sovereign Postiff has condescended that a coadjutor, with he right of succession and of resisting you in the administration of the diocese, may be ed to you as soon as possible; and in order that these matters of so much moment may be proceeded with with that maturity of counsel which is becoming, the Holy Pontiff commands that, according to the rules laid down by the second council of Baltimore, it should be treated of in the provincial synod of the bishops of the diocese, when the names of proper persons for the position of coadjuter shall be presented by the bishops and a erward presented to the metropolitans of the United States that all may express their opinion, and this preference be manifested to the second congregation of cardinals. "JEAN CARDINAL SIMEONI.

"Priefectus Propagandii. "Unted from Kome, 21st of March." Archbishop Purcell is represented as declarg this a gratifying solution of the whole atlair, and he will be eled to have it carried into eaccution as soon as possible, 's the appointment of a co-diutor will relieve him of a great deal of work. He has very much improved in appearance during the past fortaight. His financial troubles being in a very four was to an adjustment, no is relieved or considerable anxiety in

For a fine nabby and of CLOTHING see 3. DEALHAM, 62 King st., corner Fairfax.

reistion therein

Democratic Canens

A brief democratic caucus was held in the hall of the House immediately after the adjourn I have spent my winter evenings in studying up the nation's financial affaire. The bonded ment yesterday for the purpose of taking some debt and its consequences upon the country have action which would permit the introduction and consideration of certain financial measures duroccupied my chief attention. If I read aright ing the present session of Congress.

we have a debt of \$2,035,786,831, [John Sher-Representative House, of Tennessee, presided, and Messrs. Mills, of Pexas, and Covere.

of New York, acted as secretaries. Representative Kenna, of West Virginia submitted the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:-

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this caucus that the House shall not adjourn over Monday next, but that there should be a session on that day to allow the introduction of bills in the usual manner and the placing of important legislation in the line of progress without unre

cessary delay. Representative Stephens, of Georgis, then offered the following resolution, with the request that it be read and laid on the table for the

action of a future caucus :-Resolved, That the aims and objects of the

damceracy of the United States, as far as we chosen by them as members of the present House of Representatives, are entitled to b. considered as the true exponents of those aimand objects, are directed with a singleness of purpose to the restoration of constitutianal lib erty, and with it the restoration of peace, harmong, and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. They abjure the re newal of sectional strife. They eccept all the le gitimate results of the late lamented war. They are utterly opposed to the revival in this coun iry, or any part thereof, of African slavery, or any other kind of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a pusishment for crime. They stand pledged to maintain the Union of the States, under the Constitution, with all its ex isting amendments as they shall be ex pounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are against all unconstitution al or revolutionary methods. They are for law and order, and the protestion of life liberty, and property, without respect of persons or social conditions. For the redress of all grievances they look alone to the peaceful in-strumentality of the Constitution—first, the law making power; second, the law expounding power; third, the law executing power, and h nally the ultimate sovereign power of the ballot box. They are for a free ballot as well as for fair and just count. While they are opposed to a large standing army, rs were the framers of the Constitution, yet they are for keeping the army sufficiently large to repol invasion, defend our extensive frontier, so well as all necessary interior forts and garrisons, and to enable the President to put down domestic violence or in surrection in any of the States, and in aid of civ il cilicers as a possu comitatus in the execution of legal process in pursuance of the Constitution and as provided in the act of Congress of 1.790 and 1807. But they are utterly opposed to the use of the military forces of the United States in controlling or in any way interfering with the freedom of elections. They are for the maintenance of the public credit inviolate, but are ut terly opposed to the increase of the bonded debt unless the exigences of war should render it nee essary. They are for retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the burdens of taxation, and thorough retorm in the present unequal and un-just method of raising revenue. They are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing, without restriction or limitation upon the amount of either. They are for reviving the languishing and perishing industries of the country; for an increese of the volume of currency, founded on a sound besis, sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every do

Without transacting any further business tha canons adjourned.

partment of labor and business.

Burdensome Freights.

To the editor of the Warren Sentia 1: Strashung, VA., April 4 - In the asua of your valuable and heretofore reliable paper of March 28 h there appeared an artisle headed. 'Bardensome Freights,' Supposing you the anthor I took the fiberty of ealing your at tention to the errors made use of as a founds tion for the article, feeling sure that it was trude have been taken from us, and the same represented, you would see you had been misled by unreliable information, correct the false Naw is conclusion I candidly say that if my impressions created by the article, do justice to

Hat I find by reeding your paper of this date that the acticle was published without your knowledge, as another acknowledges the an thership and its responsibilities.

This writer, to what he probably supposes people will take for a reply to my note, says he writes to "correct any error and reiterate may from collectors sales or a mertgage. What fact," and starting off says, after telling the people it was a small box, that the size of the box has nothing to do with the merus of the east to lower our toxes or compal them to reissue I fully agree with him for occa. He could have more greenbacks. Without such assistance the with equal truth gone and a lopted the expre-Railroad Company never charged \$6.21 freight on a bex, large, small nor medium sized, from to swell the already extended list of ingenious ly constructed modern myths. Excuse the poetry, but

It so seen 'twas done for

I worder what 'twas begun for. But if there had been a small box brought from Philadelphia to Alexandria, and the Mai land Company had charged \$6.24 to bring the same small box from Alexandria to Front Roy al then the latter company, says our friend, would have charged nearly four times as much as the other transporting company! Sure in must draw on his imagination for his facts and on his fancy for his figures. It appears that in his efforts to do justice he did call on the agent in his towo, and he tells us he was in formed there had been some reduction in freights on salt, guano and other heav, article, and hall a cent per bushel on wheat, and then triumphantly asks, "Are these the reductions indeed I understand it now; he was fishing for catfish, and didn't want shad. Justice did nor repuire that the people should know that there had been a reduction of from 25 to 33 per cent.

on such important articles of export from Front what fervor and alscrity, during a long space of Royal as spokes, staves, bark, samae and many other articles, space will not allow me to caumerate. In regard to the additional charges brought forward in his article in to day's paper I do not care to follow him in his "if it was not you it was your brother" myle of discus-I agree with him again. There is pleasy of room for jesties being dans without interlering with the heavers, and although he tells us he is not ready for that calamity he need not fear that he will endanger himself from that source,

for it really looks as if he would let them latrather than neknowledge himself in error, and thereby do justice. But he has discovered that the people of Front Royal are oppressed, and if he can succeed in proving it to them we will yet see him a self appointed Mosess, with a wagen train made perfeet, and an ieff xible schedule for his guide, leading the children of I-rael | of Front Royal | to the promised land of Midd'etown! RAND.

An honest indifference to many prevailing emplaints is the result of using Dr. Bull's Belinmore Pille. For sale by all druggists Price 25c.

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